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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1981

Established 1887

ing Erupts in Londonderry RA Buries Sands in Belfast

Ed Blanche

Associated Press

The Roman Catholic buried Bobby Sands, the graveyard of Irish names Thursday, to a great and a parish an end of violence.

Violence flared even as he survived himself to come the latest Irish

Army martyr, was taking place, escorted by

guillotines and attend-

mourners.

During rain, a hearse

oar made a slow fu-

lled through the riot-

of Belfast. The march

single piper, fol-

coffin and hundreds

carrying yellow and

black flags in

Catholic areas came to a

halt for the funeral,

up in Londonderry,

largest city in the

United Kingdom, pro-

ceeded to the Milltown

cemetery on the edge of another Catholic housing estate,

Andersonstown. His grave is in

a part of the cemetery reserved for

IRA men and women.

Mr. Sands, who was serving a

14-year term at the Maze prison

outside Belfast for illegal posses-

sion of a handgun, died early Tues-

day on the 66th day of a fast in

support of the IRA's demand that its jailed members be given politi-

cal-prisoner status. Hours after his

death, Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher said the demand would

never be met.

After the church service, the

light oak coffin, closed and with a

single candle on top, was carried

outside where 20,000 mourners

waited in the streets. Six hooded

IRA men, wearing combat jackets

and black berets, formed a guard

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the green, white and orange flag of

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Crowd at Church

A British Army helicopter

hovered overhead as the coffin,

carried initially by four pallbearers

and then placed in a hearse, began

the slow procession. The hearse

was halted at one point for volleys

to be fired over the coffin. IRA or-

ganizers said the stop was planned

because there were police at the

cemetery.

The requiem Mass was one of

the biggest funerals in Northern

Ireland since sectarian violence

erupted 11½ years ago. More than

1,000 persons, many wearing black

arm bands, crammed into the

church.

Father Mullan offered prayers

for all who had died in the years of

violence and specifically for two

men killed since Mr. Sands' death

— a Protestant policeman shot by

a sniper overnight and a young

Catholic blown up by a bomb he

was carrying early Thursday.

Three other IRA prisoners in

the Maze are on hunger strikes,

and visitors said one of them, Francis Hughes, 25, was rapidly

getting worse on the 34th day of his fast.

Democrat leaders rejected a

Democratic alternative

designed to restore billions of

dollars to social programs Mr.

Reagan would cut.

But the House speaker, Rep.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massa-

chusetts, warned the administra-

tion it must bear the consequences

of its "brutal" spending cuts and

reduced interest rates, inflation

and deficits.

Rep. O'Neill said Mr. Reagan's

deficit is the Reagan deficit.

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Leaders Quit Farm Party After Poles Approve Union

From Agency Dispatches
WARSAW — The leaders of the Communist-allied farmers' party resigned Thursday in the wake of parliamentary approval of a law permitting registration of an independent farmers' union.

Stanislaw Guwia, chairman of the United Peasants' Party and speaker of the Sejm (parliament), quit along with the rest of the party's hierarchy following Wednesday's action. Mr. Guwia was replaced by Stefan Ignar, a former deputy premier with a history of support for the rights of private farmers.

On Thursday, the state radio said that the Communist Party and its parliamentary allies had voted to expel from the Sejm two members denounced by Solidarity. The radio said that the Communist umbrella organization, the National Unity Front, had approved the expulsions and that the matter would go before the Sejm.

Local Solidarity groups had sent resolutions accusing the two members of losing the confidence of their constituents, it said. The members are from the southern province of Bielsko-Biala and include a former provincial party head.

The peasant party leadership was criticized by legislators for its opposition to the creation of Rural Solidarity. The new union will be registered after a district court session on Tuesday, a registration office spokesman said.

They resigned under pressure from the party base and also because of the stand they took on Rural Solidarity, a party spokesman said.

Secret Ballot
The official Polish news agency PAP said Mr. Ignar, 73, who has long been involved in rural politics and has demonstrated sympathy for private farmers, was elected by secret ballot during a session of the party's Central Committee.

Meanwhile, Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader, was quoted in the official media Thurs-

day as saying that there was no alternative to the process of Socialist renewal.

Mr. Kania told activists Wednesday night at his home base in the city of Plock that he was convinced that the national party congress in July would confirm the line of renewal, a process leading to liberal reforms and democratization in Poland.

"There is no other sensible alternative," Mr. Kania said.

Mr. Kania spoke in favor of democratic elections being held within the party prior to the July congress, but "cautioned against making a clean break with the past."

"Renewal does not mean a total change of personnel, as this would involve damage to the party," Mr. Kania said.

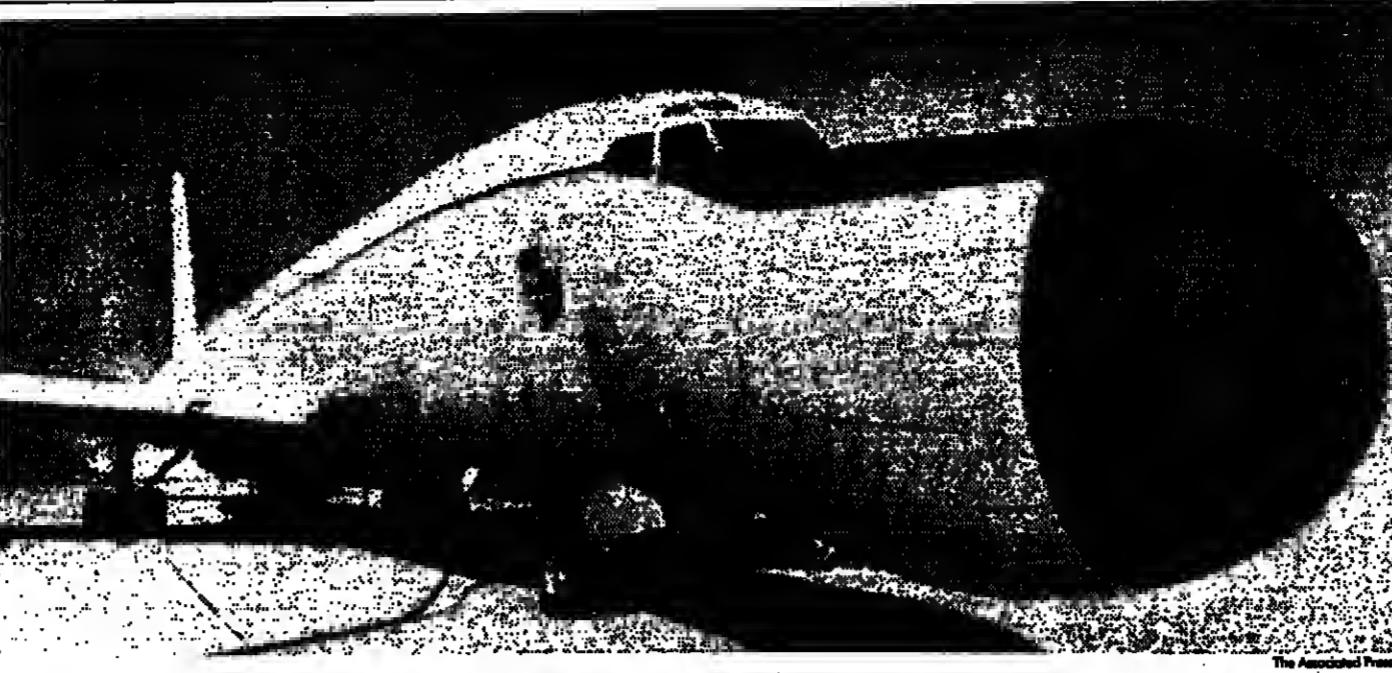
Earlier, the Polish press, gearing for corruption trials, charged that Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party leader, ordered 100 children moved from an orphanage near his luxurious villa in the Warsaw suburbs to other cities.

Walesa on Hungarian TV

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — State television has broadcast the most comprehensive program on Poland yet seen in Hungary, including an interview with Lech Walesa, the leader of the labor federation Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa said during the one-hour documentary Wednesday night that Solidarity would like to see a strong and intelligent government in Warsaw. The union can suggest solutions for the country's economic problems, but cannot assume responsibility for implementing them, he said in an interview filmed in Gdansk last month.

Communist officials interviewed on the program, which was broadcast at prime time, all emphasized the party's willingness to work with Solidarity to solve Poland's difficulties.



A U.S. Air Force plane like this one, a Boeing C-135A nicknamed the "Droop Snoot," blew apart in midair.

U.S. Missile-Tracking Jet Explodes in Sky; 21 Killed

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An Air Force jetliner packed with sophisticated missile-tracking equipment exploded in the sky over rural Maryland, killing all 21 persons on board.

The plane, a Boeing C-135A, was 50 minutes out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday when it blew apart, for unknown reasons, at an altitude of 29,000 feet. It was scheduled to fly east over the Atlantic Ocean before returning to its base, according to Air Force spokesman.

The plane was on a routine, unclassified training mission and carried no classified documents or equipment, the Air Force said.

The Air Force said Thursday that the wives of two servicemen were aboard the plane and died in the crash, United Press International reported. "Allowing wives on the airplane is a program the Air Force has to allow the wives to find out more about what their husbands do on their jobs," Brig. Gen. Peter Odgers, the site com-

Droop Snoot

manding officer, said at a news conference near the crash scene.

Witnesses told of seeing or hearing two or three thunderous explosions before pieces of the plane came to rest in a rye field near Walkersville, Md. Jimmy Stup, 19, who farms the 450 acres with his father, said he was in the kitchen when he heard "a loud, awful rumble that sounded like it was going to take the roof off the house off ... There seemed to be two simultaneous explosions, and the plane just looked like a big ball of fire. There was no smoke."

Frank Harris, a traveling salesman from Elizabethtown, saw the plane come down as he was driving along nearby. "I heard an explosion and I saw a fireball immediately afterward," Mr. Harris said. "The explosion went, 'Kaboom, kaboom, kaboom.' There were three big explosions, and then it went down out of my sight."

Mr. Stup and two farmhands jumped in a pickup truck and drove to the crash site. "There were computer parts and pieces of the plane everywhere," Mr. Stup said. Debris was scattered over a 3-mile (5-kilometer) area, he estimated.

The C-135A, built by Boeing in 1960, was one of eight aircraft specially modified to acquire and record data from missiles and satellites, Air Force and Boeing officials said. The \$30-million plane is nicknamed the "Droop Snoot" because of a unique 10-foot-long nose cone and radar dome that carries a seven-foot-wide parabolic dish antenna, the largest ever flown.

The antenna, according to Air Force officials, is used to acquire computerized data from missiles

and satellites when they are flying in areas difficult to cover with ground-based or water-based tracking stations. The aircraft is not normally used for intelligence gathering, according to Air Force officials.

The crash is being investigated by the Air Force, which dispatched a 100-man team from Andrews Air Force Base shortly after the accident and was flying in experts from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. There were no obvious early clues to the cause of the crash.

The C-135A is derived from the

military C-135, which looks much like the commercial Boeing 707. More than 800 C-135s have been delivered by Boeing to the Air Force.

Eight of the C-135s built in 1960 were modified with the "Droop Snoot" in 1967 by McDonnell Douglas. They were used initially to track the Saturn rockets in the Apollo space program and have been modified at least once since then. The plane that crashed is also known as an ARIA, for Advanced Range Instrumentation Aircraft.

U.S. Raises Aid to Turkey; West Offers \$940 Million

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Reagan administration said Thursday it is increasing economic aid this year to the military regime in Turkey, the only member of the Atlantic alliance to have a common frontier with the Soviet Union.

The announcement, promising Turkey \$350 million in assistance this year compared with \$295 million in 1980, was made at a Paris meeting of 17 Western industrial countries that are trying to nurse Turkey back to economic health.

Together these countries pledged Turkey a total of \$940 million in fresh aid this year, slightly less than the \$1.1 billion they offered in 1980.

They expressed satisfaction with Turkey's economic progress, but said they attach "particular importance" to the Turkish authorities' promise to achieve "a rapid restoration of viable parliamentary democracy" in the country.

West German Aid Cut

However, West Germany cut its aid from \$295 million last year to the equivalent of about \$200 million.

Schoolyard Car Crash Kills 2 Chicago Pupils

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A man who was picking up his son from an elementary school was held on a homicide charge Thursday after his car sped in reverse through a crowded schoolyard, killing two children and sending "kids flying all over the place," police said. Nineteen children were hurt, two critically.

Police Capt. James J. Zurawski said that as the driver, Cruz Rivera, 50, backed into a driveway, he apparently hit the accelerator instead of the brake.

lion, citing economic difficulties. Privately, officials said the decision also reflected disappointment at the failure of democracy in Turkey.

Austria, Sweden and Switzerland declined to promise any aid for the moment, in part to demonstrate their disapproval of last year's military takeover, officials said.

Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, who presided at the meeting, described the total aid pledge as substantial in view of the West's economic difficulties.

Although Turkey will still need another big injection of Western aid next year, Mr. van Lennep said the Western countries helping put Turkey's economic house in order will soon see the end of their task. In the past year, Turkey's annual inflation rate has fallen from 100 percent to about 35 percent, while exports are climbing strongly.

In addition to giving Turkey economic aid, Western governments have also agreed to substantial debt relief in every year since 1978. Turkey is currently negotiating with a group of international banks to stretch out repayment of the roughly \$3 billion it owes them.

Western countries first agreed to come to Turkey's aid in 1979 because they feared that its increasingly serious economic plight was becoming a dangerous source of political instability in the country, strategically placed at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Nevertheless, despite the assistance they gave and the progress Turkey made economically, terrorism and political disorder continued. Late last year the army lost patience with the politicians and seized power in a coup.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Envoy Habib Arrives in Beirut for 1

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Philip C. Habib, a U.S. special envoy, arrived here Saturday at the start of a three-nation tour aimed at averting an Israeli clash over Lebanon.

As Mr. Habib began his mission, informed sources in Beirut said troops of the Arab Detente Force were in a state of readiness in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Israel shot down two Syrian helicopters in the valley last week, and Syria responded by stationing anti-missile missiles in the area.

Georgy Korniyenko, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, dined with Mr. Habib at a separate meeting Thursday in Damascus with F. Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader.

Austria Reported Ready to Sell Saudis A

From Agency Dispatches

BAHRAIN — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said that Austria would sell Saudi Arabia any weapons it wants, the official Saudi press said Thursday.

The Saudi agency reported that Mr. Kreisky had said Wednesday his government left arms negotiations to weapons companies, since the government had to approve arms exports. Austria was to sell Saudi Arabia all the arms it needed. Mr. Kreisky left Vienna on Thursday after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia allocated \$25 billion to defense and security imports to buy weapons from a wide range of countries to avoid dependence on its traditional supplier, the United States.

Thatcher, Gandhi Vie for Differ

United Press International

NEW DELHI — The prime minister of Britain and India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, differ on all major international issues, the Indian Parliament was told Thursday.

"Except this one matter [Palestine], on all other important issues they are in agreement," Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said in a reply to a question on the outcome of discussions between the two prime ministers.

Mrs. Thatcher visited India last month and held extensive talks with Mrs. Gandhi.

Kidnappers Demand Homes for Naples

Reuters

NAPLES — The Red Brigades' kidnappers of Ciro Cittadino, a local politician, demanded Thursday that the second homes of Neapolitans be confiscated and allotted to low-income families. The 50,000 Neapolitans made homeless by last November's earthquake.

The demand was supported in two letters, apparently in Mr. Cittadino's handwriting, found with the fourth message from the Brigades.

One letter, addressed to the government's special envoy, Giuseppe Zamberletti, who has considered measures to end the kidnapping of foreign second homes, said: "I urge you to adopt a drastic measure."

PEKING — An official Chinese magazine has launched the attack yet on the economic policies of Huu Nienfeng, the Chinese prime minister, who has been under fire and rarely appears in public.

The May issue of the magazine Encyclopedic Knowledge of Mr. Huu's policies to Mao's chaotic Cultural Revolution and its disastrous economic experiments of the late 1950s.

The magazine attacked Mr. Huu's modernization policy, which heavily relies on imports of expensive advanced technology, as "in and rash." The article also attacks the agricultural policies implemented by Mr. Huu.

U.S. Coal Miners and Operators Resume

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Talks aimed at ending a 42-day-old national coal strike resumed Thursday after a three-week hiatus with the aid of the United Mine Workers maintaining that coal operators needed the return to the bargaining table and that the union is not to compromise.

R. Brown, chief negotiator for the industry's Bituminous Coal Operators Association, refused to answer questions from reporters at the negotiating session at a Washington hotel.

Sam Church, the union president, asked what had brought negotiators back to the table, said simply, "The operators." Mr. Brown was asked whether the union has decided to compromise. "No, we haven't," he replied.

Schmidt Urges Moderation Following Begin's Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Western countries showed that Mr. Begin's group had made a general offer to end the strike and was running neck and neck with the opposition Party, which had been won the June 30 general election.

The prime minister's speech in recent days showed old Mr. Begin is back, polls prove that the vote is won by the Likud official said.

A Labor Party official believes Mr. Begin's strike is aimed for and aimed voters."

Bonn Speaks For U.S. Troops

The Associated Press

BONN — The federal government called on West Germany to show more respect for foreign troops, particularly those from the United States, the Netherlands and France, the Netherlands and France also have forces in West Germany.

Minister of State K. Dohm told the Bundestag that the government holds responsible for the well-being of American and other soldiers. The Bundestag has been engaged in talks since last week between the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister.

He said the government began talks with the American and other soldiers. The Bundestag has been engaged in talks since last week between the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Minister.

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Tempus fugit.

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دكتار العدل

Million Transfer o-Op Bank Chief challenged in U.S.

Habib Arrived
From Lebanon
Start of a three-nation
Lebanon, began his mission
s Bekaa Valley, Israel, Jordan
week, and Syria reported
enko, the Soviet representative
spare shooting. Thursday
Treasurer, Yasser Arafat
reported Rendy to
Chancellor Bruno Kreisky
any weapons is
back.

TON — The Treasury
has charged that the
Office of Management and Budget
did not have the power to withhold
appropriated funds until a formal
recession, or withdrawal of funds,
was approved by Congress.

The National Consumer Cooperative
Bank is a relatively small
institution set up by Congress in
1978 to provide financing, credit
services and technical assistance to
cooperatively owned businesses. It
was established because nonprofit
co-ops, which generally offer lower
priced goods and services to consumers,
were having difficulty getting
normal bank loans.

The institution's survival has
been challenged by the Reagan adminis-
tration, which has sought to
get Congress to revoke its charter
and to rescind what is left of existing
appropriations — the \$60 million
in question.

The Treasury's acting general
counsel, David R. Brennan, said
that the Office of Management and Budget had not released the
funds that Mrs. Greenwald withdrew.

Withdrawal Process
"It is our judgment the money
was not available for distribution
legally," Mr. Brennan said. "Our
immediate concern is to recover the
funds." Edwin L. Dale, a
spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said flatly,
"She heisted the money."

Both Mr. Dale and Mr. Brennan
said the account from which Mrs.
Greenwald withdrew the money had a zero balance. She was able to
get a Treasury check for the \$60 million because, they said, as the
head of an agency she is a certifying
officer with authority to present
her signature to a Treasury dis-
bursing officer. That official, under
normal disbursing procedures,
in turn writes a check for the ap-
propriate sum.

The Treasury has 14,000 dis-
bursing agents. According to Mr.
Brennan, it would be impossible to
verify each check made out to a certifying officer without bringing
government operations to a halt.

Mrs. Greenwald told the Treasury
that if Congress approved the
outlays, she would return the
money. But until Congress acts,
she said, she will keep the money
in the Chicago bank so it will be
available for use by the cooperative
bank.

A week ago, the House Appropriations
Committee voted against
reducing funds for the cooperative
bank. Earlier on Tuesday, the Senate
Banking Committee voted 9-6
against revoking the bank's charter.

We have to be right.

Others
Seized
Sweep

Former Foreign
Minister Andrej
Hajek and seven
loyal supporters of
human rights move-
ment arrested in Prague,
was held Thursday
in the Czechoslovak
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homes, said a large num-
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Miners and Oper-
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citizens. The Czechos-
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foreigners had been
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intended for persons
subversive activities.

After police raids
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in the beginning of
the year, miners and
factory workers have
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Frank Fitzsimmons Of Teamsters Dies

New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Frank E. Fitzsimmons, who died Wednesday at 73, was a trusted deputy who became head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a temporary expedient when James R. Hoffa went to prison in 1967 and clung to the leadership of the powerful union for the rest of his life.

OBITUARIES

Long after Mr. Hoffa was released from prison and then disappeared, a presumed murder victim, Mr. Fitzsimmons continued to occupy the president's office in the "marble palace," the Teamsters' ornate headquarters in Washington.

The former truck driver, known as "Fitz," rose through the ranks of his union as a quintessential loyalist. He was known as Mr. Hoffa's "gopher," the supernumerary who would go for coffee or hold chairs.

But once in office, he held on skillfully and tenaciously, turning back efforts by Mr. Hoffa and others in the union as well as by dissenters to unseat him.

Aggressive Organizer

He also proved in many ways to be an effective trade union leader, winning fair contracts and increasing the size and strength of the organization with aggressive organizing.

Because of the potential political strength of the union's 2 million members, he was courted by political leaders. He was particularly close to President Richard M. Nixon and supported him through the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Fitzsimmons also openly

enjoyed his salary of \$156,000 a year and other perquisites of office, including an expensive home in Washington's suburbs, an executive jet and a limousine, all paid for by the union.

But the shadow of Mr. Hoffa, both alive and dead, hovered over Mr. Fitzsimmons throughout his long tenure. Charges of corruption, mismanagement of the union's Central States Pension Fund, and reports linking activities of the Teamsters to organized crime tainted the union throughout the years of his leadership.

Unlike his immediate predecessors in office, Mr. Hoffa and Dave Beck, Mr. Fitzsimmons never spent any time in prison. Mr. Hoffa was jailed for jury tampering and pension fraud.

Forced Resign

But he was forced to resign, along with other Teamsters officers, as a trustee of the Central States Pension Fund amid investigations by the Labor and Justice departments. He was taken to task for nepotism after placing members of his family in lucrative jobs on the union payroll. Rank-and-file Teamsters accused him of continuing to crush democratic practices in the union and tried to remove him.

In his book "The Teamsters," Steven Brill said there was a "dark side" to Mr. Fitzsimmons' activities — associations with members of organized crime. Mr. Brill and others have alleged that there were schemes to funnel Teamsters union funds to mob activities. But the allegations were never proved.

Frank Edward Fitzsimmons was born on April 7, 1908, in Jeannette, Pa., the fourth of five children of a brewery worker. At 18, he was lecturing at the University of Arizona.

Dr. Bordes, who specialized in studies of the period 12,000 years ago when the development of modern human culture began, was known for his methods of determining how primitive man made spear points, knives, hatchets, scrapers, carvers and boring tools.

Dr. Bordes was director of the Laboratory of Quaternary Geology and History at the University of Bordeaux. During World War II, he was active in the French Resistance.



Frank E. Fitzsimmons

he became a bus driver, later switching to trucks. In 1934, he joined Teamsters Local 299 in Detroit. The newly elected president of that local was Mr. Hoffa.

François Bordes

NEW YORK (NYT) — François Bordes, 61, an internationally known French archaeologist who was an authority on the culture of Neanderthal man and a pioneer in the study of how ancient man made and used stone tools, died April 30 in Tucson, Ariz., where he was lecturing at the University of Arizona.

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Dr. Bordes was director of the Laboratory of Quaternary Geology and History at the University of Bordeaux. During World War II, he was active in the French Resistance.

Salvador's Army Rejects Outside Mediation

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A major international effort to bring El Salvador's warring factions to the bargaining table has failed with the refusal of the Salvadoran Army high command to accept an offer of outside mediation.

Hopes for an early breakthrough toward a political settlement of the conflict were further dampened this week when the Reagan administration showed little interest in the latest peace initiative.

The mediation proposal, which had been endorsed by the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front, was made last month to the president of the Salvadoran junta, José Napoleon Duarte, by a special representative of the Socialist International.

The envoy, Hans-Jürgen Wischniowski, a leading West German Social Democrat, also met with President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of Costa Rica, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera of Panama and President Fidel Castro of Cuba during his visit to the region.

In a recent speech, Col. Jaime Abduel Guzman, vice president of the Salvadoran junta and commander in chief of the armed forces, said that the government would accept no outside mediation and intended to press on with its unilateral plan to hold elections next year.

In a statement earlier this week, the Reagan administration said that it opposed negotiations that would lead to formation of a new government in El Salvador, although it accepted the idea of political talks aimed at working out the conditions under which next year's elections could take place.

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In

Egyptian Trial of Researchers to Test Validity for Publishing Military Secrets

In Ausland
of Herald Tribune
wo men go on trial today on charges of Norwegian military case tests whether academics working to discover military secrets can be convicted of threatening national security through their findings.

successfully prosecuted in 1978 for disputes of intercepting diplomatic communications between authorities regarding whether to openhanded magazine details about Bismarck.

the two men Peter Gleditsch, 38, Wilkes, 41, together extensive study of intelligence installations as published in Feb.

sch, a Norwegian International Peace Institute in Oslo. Mr. Gleditsch, a New Zealander, is a Stockholm Peace Institute. Both institutions with significant funding that issues from a scan, stressing the role of small

Unacceptable Threat
The decision to prosecute the two men was made late last year after a long investigation prompted Prosecutor General Magnar Flomnes to concur with the earlier judgment of the chief of defense, Gen. Sverre Haar. Shortly after the study was published, Gen.

Confirmed by Military

As these events unfolded, the military authorities decided to provide the press with some information. Rolf Hansen, who was then the defense minister, confirmed that the Norwegian military was conducting electronic intelligence "on land and sea and in the air." However, beyond the role of Norwegian aircraft in conducting electronic surveillance over the waters around Norway, he declined to provide any details.

Mr. Gleditsch is charged with attempted assassination of a president and with assault on a federal employee, Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent wounded in the attack on Mr. Reagan. Thomas Delahanty, a police officer, and James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, were also wounded, but charges have yet to be filed in those cases.

70 Libyans Die in Chad Clashes, Sources Report

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Fighting has raged in the Chadian town of Abecé following a Libyan shift of alliance from President Goukouni Oueddei to his foreign minister, Acyl Ahmad, according to reports from the area.

Sources in Sudan, in touch with developments across that country's western border, said Wednesday that about 70 Libyan troops had been killed in 10 days of fighting, which erupted over the Libyan and Soviet presence in Chad. The sources were reached by telephone from Cairo.

Military analysts estimate that Libya has 12,000 troops in Chad.

It intervened in December to help

Mr. Goukouni to drive troops led

by former Defense Minister His-

sein Hahie out of the Chadian

capital, N'Djamena.

Goukouni loyalists are unhappy over the growing presence of Li-

byan and Soviet-bloc advisers and

are urging their withdrawal, the

sources said.

Libya's leader, Col. Moamer

Qadhafi, has now put "his full

weight" behind Mr. Ahmad, who is

"totally loyal to Qadhafi," the

sources said.

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Richard von Weizsaecker

Hans-Jochen Vogel

West Berlin Votes Sunday With No Majority in Sight

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Marked by youthful violence and dissent, West Berlin's election campaign is moving into its final phase before the voting Sunday, but so far no clear trend has emerged for either of the major contenders.

Western and West German political sources have become concerned that neither the governing Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition nor its Christian Democratic challenger will win enough votes to establish a solid majority for the new city government.

The parties may have to resort to minority rule with all the instability inherent to such an undertaking," a high-ranking Western

Soweto Mayor Attacked

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Mayor David Thebela of the black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, escaped unhurt in an attempt on his life, police in Pretoria said Thursday. An explosive device placed under the mayor's car Wednesday exploded as he drove from the Soweto council offices. Mr. Thebela is unpopular among many blacks.

The study identifies eight locations in Norway at which the authorities maintain there are intelligence installations. Most of these are said to be in northern Norway, not far from the Soviet naval and air base complex in the Murmansk area. The study says the duties of these installations include monitoring of satellites, nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, seismic events and submarines, as well as identifying aircraft.

Mr. Gleditsch, asked recently why he and Mr. Wilkes had undertaken this study, pointed to a statement they had made in a subsequent paper. This said their study had demonstrated that Norwegian intelligence installations are a "part of a worldwide surveillance network, which is ... integrated into hostile defense systems." Mr. Gleditsch added that he is not quite sure what should be done about these installations, but would like to see Norway detached from North Atlantic Treaty Organization military activities, particularly those involving nuclear weapons.

Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg has declined to comment. But Mr. Gleditsch and Mr. Wilkes have asked that he be called as a witness, along with Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund and Education Minister Einar Foerde.

In the hope of getting foreign press coverage of the trial, Mr. Gleditsch and Mr. Wilkes requested translation of the court proceedings into English for foreign journalists, as well as for Mr. Wilkes. Judge Astrid Monsen, however, approved only an interpreter for Mr. Wilkes.

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Charles' Lawyers Call Transcript a Fake

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Lawyers for Prince Charles and his fiancee, Lady Diana Spencer, said Thursday night that a transcript of two alleged tape-recorded telephone conversations between the couple was a fake.

Solicitors Farrer & Co. said the couple had seen what purported to be a copy of the transcript of two conversations said to have been taped while the prince was in Australia. The conversations had not taken place, they said.

The matter had now been referred to the police, they added.

The solicitors said they did not know whether the material they had seen formed part of the transcript that the West German magazine *Die Aktuelle* had an option on publishing.

A West German court Thursday banned the magazine from publishing transcripts of the alleged conversations.

The British High Court granted an injunction Wednesday restraining the British journalists who acquired the tapes from publishing or disposing of them in Britain.

Free-Lance Journalist

Illicit tape recordings of calls were allegedly made last month, while the prince was staying at the ranch of a friend, Sinclair Hill, 300 miles (480 kilometers) northwest of Sydney. The tapes were then transcribed and transcripts given to a British free-lance journalist, Simon Regan, who had already riled the royal family with an unflattering biography called "Charles — the Clown Prince."

He locked the transcripts in a Sydney bank vault and told his agents to see how much they would fetch. The first publication to express interest was *Die Aktuelle*, a woman's weekly in West Germany. One report said that the magazine had paid \$50,000.

Guarded Chat

When the story broke on Monday, Buckingham Palace issued an unusually stiff comment. A spokesman said: "This is a bad

day for journalism. There couldn't be a more contemptible way to be have."

According to those who have seen the purported transcripts, those dealing with the conversations between Prince Charles and Lady Diana were innocent — "the kind of guarded conversation and chat one would expect from any engaged couple grappling with the problem of trying to convey feelings through the impersonal device of a telephone line," as a source grimly put it.

But another of the transcripts

was said to have contained rude remarks by the Prince of Wales to his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, about the Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser. Publication of that document could damage relations between Australia and the Crown, which are already a bit strained, and would certainly doom the idea, which had already been shelved for the moment, of Prince Charles becoming gover-

nor-general of Australia after his marriage.

The person responsible for the taping is a republican and entirely politically motivated," Mr. Regan said. "He is a telephone em-

ployee who would do anything he could to discredit Prince Charles."

Predictably, Fleet Street exploded in condemnation. "Euthanasia for eavesdroppers," said the headline on an outraged editorial in The Times, the defender of the royal family. The paper said Britain

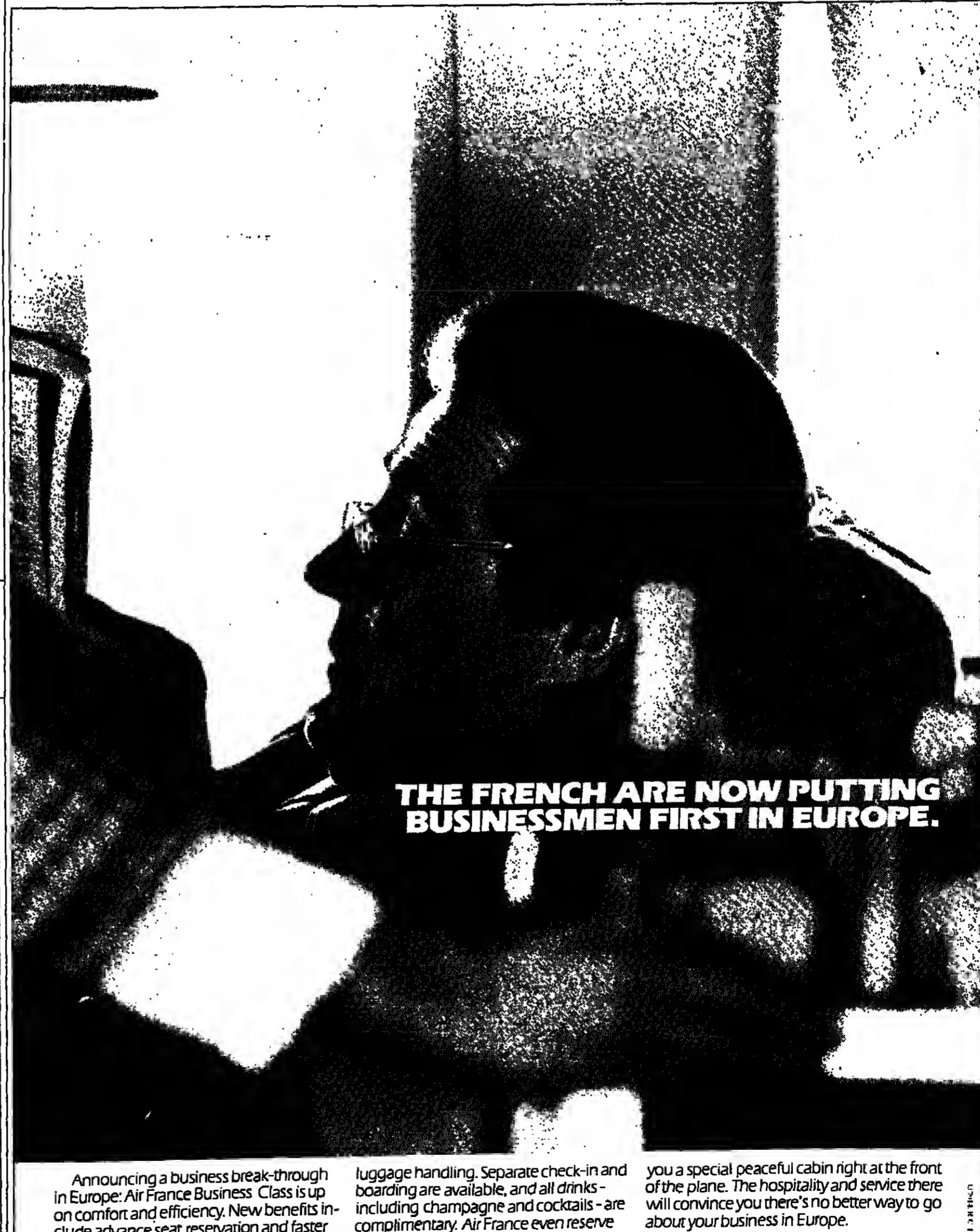
would be an example of Peeping Tom journalism that would uphold no principle, meet no legitimate public requirement and do no good to the public reputation of the British press."

Mr. Regan said that lawyers for the West German magazine had told him that *Die Aktuelle* intended to publish the material in its next issue, which is to be printed on Friday and distributed in West Germany on Sunday.

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Free-Lance Journalist
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A Move Against Qadhafi

Almost from the time Col. Moamer Qadhafi overthrew King Idris of Libya 12 years ago and began harboring terrorists and preaching an eclectic brand of radical politics he has been viewed as an international irritant with potential as a real troublemaker. But most of his early adventures turned out to be misadventures and his excuse for an army would periodically get stomped by Egyptians, Tunisians or Tanzanians. Over the years, though, this militant Moslem has slipped into bed with the Russian bear. As a result, he now has a \$12 billion Soviet arsenal and thousands of Russian, Czech and East German technicians and advisers to show him how to use it and to tell him where. His first real victory abroad came in Chad last year, where a Libyan expeditionary force helped remove that uranium-rich central African country from the French sphere of influence. Since then, everyone seems to be taking the colonel more seriously.

And they should. He may be erratic, but that doesn't mean he is not dangerous, whether as a Soviet proxy or pursuing his own shadowy radical goals. Col. Qadhafi talks openly of expanding Libyan influence throughout the northern tier of black Africa, he has invested \$100 million in Pakistan's effort to build "an Islamic bomb," he has tightened his terrorist connections, especially with the hard-liners of the Arab Rejection Front, George Habash, Nafir Hawatmeh and Ahmed Jibril, he has offered a \$1 million reward to anyone who assassinates Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, he misses no opportunity to undermine the governments of Egypt and the

Sudan, and he sends out hit squads to kill his opponents abroad.

Based on that record, it is easy enough to understand why the Reagan administration would want to expel all Libyan diplomats from the United States and reduce relations between the two countries to the lowest level, even though the United States gets 10 percent of its imported oil from Libya, and it is a very sweet, hard to replace crude. Of course, the Libyans may decide to continue selling oil to the United States, especially now while there is a glut. But the United States has warned its citizens not to visit Libya and it has told the oil companies that it can no longer protect their 2,000 workers there. Could that be a prelude to more forceful action?

There has been talk between Western governments and Western intelligence agencies for some time about ways to eliminate the Libyan threat. President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan and President Sadat, along with several other African leaders, would be pleased to see Col. Qadhafi removed from power. And there are anti-Qadhafi exile groups that would happily participate in any effort to get rid of the Libyan leader. The question has always been how. The charismatic Qadhafi is still popular at home and with his Soviet and Eastern European friends, so can probably keep the army in line. The U.S. diplomatic move, though, could be the first sign that some answers to that question are beginning to emerge.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Look Who's Mediating

It may be foolish in these unsettled days in Washington to make too much of the matter. But those are U.S. and Soviet diplomats working in concert in rival corners of the Middle East this week, helping Israel and Syria avoid a war that neither wants. Good for President Reagan. Good for Leonid Brezhnev. May they ever compete so sensibly.

There should have been no need for these big-power mediations. This reluctant show-down began as a local struggle between Lebanese Christians and Moslems. They respectively hoped and feared that Israeli power might be used to rearrange the lines of their armed enclaves.

When the struggle spilled into the open Bekaa Valley north of the Golan Heights, Israel and Syria suddenly had to fear control of this tempting invasion corridor by the other.

Syria moved brutally to keep the Christian Maronites in their place. Israel struck back to keep the Syrians in their place. When the Syrians brought in attack helicopters, the Israelis shot them down — invoking a 1976 "understanding" that accepted Syria's occupation of most of Lebanon but claimed the airspace for Israel. Denying any agreement, the Syrians rolled in two Soviet antiaircraft missile batteries. Presto, a "missile crisis" smack in the middle of Israel's election campaign.

Get them out or we'll take them out, said Prime Minister Menachem Begin, drawing even with the Labor Party in polls that had him trailing. 3 to 1, only four months ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

McCarthyism?

Could McCarthyism come back? Fears rose after last fall's elections. Strom Thurmond, the new Senate Judiciary Committee chairman, reinstated the old Internal Security Subcommittee. He gave it a title for the 1980s — the Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism — but some of the look of the 1950s. He appointed as chairman Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican and former Vietnam War prisoner who has won attention for his super-patriotism and moralistic pronouncements.

As a consequence, there was special reason to pay attention to the subcommittee's opening hearing last week. It was not an occasion for panic. So far, two judgments appear to be warranted. First, Sen. Denton seems to be fishing, but he also seems determined to be fair. Second, circumstances have changed.

The subcommittee's main mission apparently is to find a foreign connection, preferably Soviet, to terrorist activities in the United States. Its first hearing turned out to be rambling and unfocused, serving mainly to publicize some books and theories about Soviet-inspired terrorism and propaganda methods.

There were intimations of controversial excursions into subversion, security and civil liberties issues and perhaps the role of journalism. Like the Reagan administration, Sen. Denton is skeptical of restraints on intelligence-gathering and FBI investigation methods imposed during the Ford and Carter administrations. But there were promises not to burn witches.

McCarthyism was a special brand of congressional foul play. Sen. Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, preying on an anxious and badly

informed public, abused procedure and privilege to air charges of disloyalty against hundreds of Americans of differing political views. He was a master at news manipulation and the big lie. He smeared even President Eisenhower. Only his excesses brought him to ruin.

Small wonder that many who remember are watchful for the first sneak attack on a dissenter's reputation. But some of the conditions that bred McCarthyism are missing. Yes, there are resurgent fears of foreign aggression and a sense of lost national might. But the world has changed: where are the scapegoats? Harry Truman may have "lost" China but Richard Nixon courted the People's Republic. Franklin Roosevelt may have "appeased" Russia, but Ronald Reagan is selling the Russians grain.

Another major change is at the FBI. J. Edgar Hoover once fed his ideological allies in Congress with tantalizing reports on political dissidents. But now, Director William Webster is both alert and balanced in his assessment of terrorism. His estimate that there is now "no real evidence" of Soviet-sponsored terrorism in the United States should reassure many and frustrate those who see Reds under beds.

We expect the FBI to continue watching for spies and troublemakers. Sen. Denton's subcommittee undoubtedly will do so, too. The test for the senator will be simple: How will he proceed? His agenda is of questionable value but so far there is no reason to doubt his promise of fair play.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 8, 1906

CAIRO — Mukhtar Pasha, the Sultan's representative here, declared today that Germany has not in any way abetted Turkey in its boundary claims at Tabah, and that the Porte never entertained the idea of approaching the Suez Canal. All it desires is to have room for development in Aqaba. The Sultan's government, he added, differs with Britain only in its contention that the Egyptian rule in the peninsula is transitory and subject to reversion to the Sultan. In London, Sir Edward Grey said that Britain had shown great patience, but that the latest Turkish demands represented a danger to the freedom of the Suez Canal and to Egypt and the Khedivial dynasty.

Fifty Years Ago

May 8, 1931

WASHINGTON — France is the most popular country with Americans who reside abroad, according to the latest census made by the Department of State, which shows 26,000 Americans reside under the Tricolor. There is a sharp drop between France and the next country in favor, but Great Britain's statistics show that 8,000 Americans are resident there during the year. Italy is the third on the list, with a total of 5,459, and Germany is fourth with 4,302. Soviet Russia is fifth in the census with 1,800, but it is pointed out that many of these are there on contract and will return to the United States as soon as their services are completed.



France and Japan: Soul Mates?

By William Pfaff

TOKYO — The Japanese have a lot in common with the French. They have style, elegance, understatement. Both, as societies, are extremely homogeneous, introverted, ambitious, convinced of their vulnerability in the world of superpowers, a little paranoid.

Both are pessimistic, conscientiously expecting the worst in the economy, the national outlook. To expect success — to predict it, to predict a happy ending — would be rash, inviting rebuke and humiliation. In both Japan and France, to be serious is to expect the worst. In this, the Japanese and the French are about as far from Americans as they can be.

Directed by State

The two nations run their economies in rather similar ways. It is noteworthy that in recent years, while the world economy has been in a slump, France has been the one major economy in Europe to maintain a positive rate of economic growth. In this respect, the performance has been second only to Japan's among the major industrial powers.

The two economies are collective enterprises. Superficially, both France and Japan have capitalist, free-market economies. In fact, they are directed economies. The crucial economic sector in both countries are formally or informally under the control or heavy influence of government. Moreover, this governmental direction is willingly accepted by corporate managers, who see themselves engaged in a collective national effort.

These managers and the officials who direct the planning offices and economic ministries are in both countries a meritocratic class with a common formation. They attended the same schools. In Japan, the graduates of Tokyo University (the prewar Tokyo Imperial University) hold the leading civil service posts as well as the top places in Japanese industry and the great banks and trading corporations.

A Failure

The U.S. effort, during the occupation, to "democratize" Japanese education, was a complete failure. Tokyo University, and a few other elite institutions, are if anything more important today than before World War II because competition for admittance by competitive examination is even keener, from a wider base in the elementary schools. Students who fail to make it in this competitive struggle sometimes commit suicide. Success or failure in life stands on school examinations.

France has its version of this, a competitive national school system

following a common national curriculum, leading — for its winners, or survivors — to examinations which give admissions to the so-called "great schools" or "grandes écoles." These are scientific, economic, philosophical, and administrative schools which prepare people for the higher civil service — Ecole Polytechnique, Sciences-Po (the political science school), ENA, which is the national school of administration, and others.

A young man or woman who succeeds in the *grandes écoles* is admitted to a privileged position in the civil service or higher education. They may be delegated to posts in the nationalized industries — aerospace, nuclear, telecommunications. They can also take leave and enter politics, running for parliament, returning to the civil service when they want.

All of the French political parties today, with the single exception of the Communist Party, are dominated by graduates of the *grandes écoles* — the Socialists, as well as the Gaullists and the center-right parties which have supported President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

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When the Japanese have decided that an economic sector — textiles, for example — no longer is internationally competitive, the government expeditiously cuts it back. Working in cooperation with the banks and the big industrial and trading groups (all of them with their internal links), it redirects investment into what has been decided to be an industry of the future.

In France, when the national plan (prepared by people from both public and private sectors) judges that steel must be cut back and telecommunications or the auto-industries expanded, this is done, quickly and efficiently. It can be done because the people who make decisions are all directly or indirectly in touch with one another and act with a consciousness of collective responsibility for the future.

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These are enviable qualities. Less enviable is the arrogance with which the outside world is sometimes treated by these elites. The brusqueness with which competitors may be damaged is a common vice.

Over the millennia, it was argued, China had experienced bursts of agricultural success only to be thwarted by political turbulence or the pace of population growth. Now hunger was abolished and food shortages, when they occurred, were dealt with efficiently and effectively by sharing around the plenty from other parts.

As recently as 1978, the distinguished Pakistani agricultural expert, Sartaj Aziz, wrote in his widely-praised book "Rural Development — Learning From China": "China has only 8 percent of the world's cultivable land but 20 percent of the world's population. And yet it has managed, without any significant external assistance, to provide adequate food for its 800 million people."

It was a conclusion that was based on an exhaustive analysis of the opinions of senior officials of the World Bank, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, and much of the Western academic

The other side of this story is India. While during the 1960s and 1970s, heaps of praise were showered on China, India's economic planners were generally

Kremlin and Syria Invitation to War

By William Safire

CHICAGO — A Soviet client state, on unfriendly terms with most of the Arab world and militarily weaker than Israel, is invading, using a tactic it has used during a war in the Middle East. Why?

One reason is that President Hafez Assad of Syria is on the verge of political collapse and needs the promise of adventure or the threat of war to hold his rebellious army and Moslem Brotherhood fanatics in line.

An "underlying reason" may be that the Soviet Union — acting, as usual, through a client state — wants to test the resolve of the tough-talking new U.S. administration.

A Pariah

Nobody doubts that Syria is a pariah in the Arab world. Dictator Assad is the most strident critic of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, has twice threatened Jordan with invasion and by siding with Iran has incurred the enmity of Iraq. Mr. Assad's only ally is Moamer Qadhafi of Libya, with whom he has what used to be called the "Rejectionist Front" against Israel and Egypt (now named the "Steadfastness Front") so as not to seem unduly negative.

Nobody doubts, either, that Syria has become both the dependent and the tool of the Soviet Union. Its tanks, planes and missiles are all Soviet gifts; additional Soviet equipment is parked on its soil; Mr. Assad applauded the Soviet rape of Afghanistan; a Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship pact was signed last fall.

Nor should anyone doubt that the latest crisis in Lebanon, occupied by Syria under Arab League mandate ostensibly to keep peace between the Lebanese, Moslems and Christians, is solely the brainchild of Mr. Assad in Damascus.

When Christians in central Lebanon started to build a road northward to their only seaport, Mr. Assad professed to see an Israeli plot and directed his 22,000-man army in Lebanon to crush the much smaller force of Christian militiamen (called "rightist militiamen" by those who refrain from identifying their pursuers as "leftist occupiers").

Enter S.A.M.s

Because Israel is the only force in the area that affirmatively opposes genocide, and because it has a self-interest in keeping the Christians alive to form a buffer against Palestinian terrorists operating out of Lebanon, it promptly and predictably countered Syria's creeping annexation by shooting down Syrian helicopter gunships that were decimating the Christians.

That is why an isolated Israel seems to be invited to be invaded. That is why the Israeli negotiator misses out before Syria, militarily or even massively, or if it wants to see its planes destroyed, Reagan is prepared to send penetrations of the Middle East.

© 1981, The New York Times

Duped on China's Famine

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There is something uncomfortable about the reports coming out of China of widespread food shortages affecting some 130 million people. Although the news stories do not suggest a repeat of the largest recorded famine in history — the great hunger of 1928 when between 3 and 6 million Chinese died — they do raise serious questions about the success of the Communist regime in coming to grips with China's traditional imbalance between population growth and agricultural productivity.

More important perhaps, they raise questions about the sagacity of the large majority of liberal commentators and academics who have written about China. Mao Tse-tung, it was said time and time again during the 1960s and 1970s, whatever else he had failed to do, had conquered China's ancient legacy of famine.

A Conclusion

Over the millennia, it was argued, China had experienced bursts of agricultural success only to be thwarted by political turbulence or the pace of population growth. Now hunger was abolished and food shortages, when they occurred, were dealt with efficiently and effectively by sharing around the plenty from other parts.

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By William S.

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europcar: No Detours and Refusing to Yield

York Times Service
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revenue and profits, in millions, are in local
currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States
Anderson Clayton
3rd Quarter
Revenue..... 1,971 1980
Profits..... 14,071 15,020
Per Share..... 1.13 1.15
9 Months..... 1,981 1980
Revenue..... 1,450,0 1,290,0
Profits..... 234 39,6
Per Share..... 2.54 2.96

General Dynamics
1st Quarter..... 1,998 1980
Revenue..... 1,270,0 1,070,0
Profits..... 30,8 34,3
Per Share..... 0.55 0.67

Future Sale
fastest growing
Florida-based
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RESIDENTIAL PRO
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Europcar now says it has
120,000 vehicles at 2,300 locations
worldwide. Last year, it reported
revenues of \$258 million, a 26-per-
cent increase over 1979.

Mr. Ordner says that profits are
growing "in proportion to reve-
nues" and he attributes much of
the success to patience: "We lost
money for the first four years.
But that's got to stick it out, but we
were determined."

Majors' Mistakes

He also profited from studying
the mistakes of his two bigger
rivals, Hertz and Avis, such as
closing down operations in a coun-
try after a year if they were not
profitable. Europcar also benefi-
ed, he surmised, from the fact that

its competitors did not take it ser-
iously.

"Few car-hire firms started by
motor manufacturers have suc-
ceeded," he said, citing efforts by
Fiat, BMW and Volkswagen.

Europcar executives say they
also benefited from their rivals' "strategic errors" in dealing with
European staff, which made it pos-
sible for Europcar to hire away
some of their executives.

"We were able to get the best
people, not because we offered
more money but because they
knew they have a future with us,"
one executive said, asserting that
Hertz and Avis are reluctant to
promote competent Europeans.

Other features of Europcar that
help explain its success, according

to Mr. Ordner, are the immediate
payment of travel agents' commis-
sions through an automated sys-
tem, which brings in customers be-
cause travel agents prefer such
treatment, and a coded credit card
that immediately gives the renting
clerk all the information needed
about a customer.

Backyard Bungle

So far, Mr. Ordner says Europcar
has managed to shrug off the
recession, although he conceded
that high interest rates were mak-
ing it very expensive to update and
replace the company's fleet. He
also faced increased competition
from another U.S.-based company,
Budget Rent-A-Car, in his own
backyard. While he was buying up
Godfrey Davies, Budget Rent-A-
Car negotiated an exclusive rail-
drive contract with the French
state railways.

Although Europcar's vehicles
are priced about 10 percent lower
than those of Hertz and Avis, the
company wants to avoid a budget
image since two-thirds of its cus-
tomers are executives renting at
their company's expense. It is com-
mercially aggressive, with a system
allowing companies to consolidate
rentals on a single monthly bill,
with discounts for volume.

Recently, the company changed
its slogan to emphasize service:
"Everywhere European Super Ser-
vice."

"In the end, the 'Rent a Europe-
an' slogan led people to think we
are only in Europe," Mr. Ordner
said. "We want people to know we
are in places like Saudi Arabia,
where Hertz isn't."

Europcar ran into problems
with its British acquisition. It was
suspected by the British govern-
ment of planning to force Godfrey
Davis to replace its largely British
fleet with Renaults. The Mon-
opolies and Mergers Commission
approved the takeover only after
extracting assurances that it would
not do this.

Mr. Ordner denies that he ever
planned to push sales of Renault
cars in Britain, although Renaults
make up 60 percent of Europcar's
French fleet.

Mr. Ordner is confident Europ-
car can continue to grow, mainly
by increasing its business with
commercial clients: "If there's a
ceiling, we haven't hit it yet."

Polish Oil Find Confirmed

Reuters
WARSAW — The Polish Mining
Ministry has confirmed reports
that an oil deposit was located dur-
ing exploratory drilling in the Baltic
Sea, the official news agency
"P" said. Officials said it will take
up to six months to establish the
size of the deposit.

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According to the department's
Foreign Agricultural Service, the
five countries are expected to im-
port nearly 17 million metric tons
of wheat and 3 million of corn —
about 13.7 million metric tons of
wheat and 3 million of corn in
the 1980-81 marketing year.

Comparatively, U.S. exports of
all kinds of grain — including
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record of about 118 million metric
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Observer

The Unwelcome

By Russell Baker

KILMARNOCK, Va. — In the old Western movies he usually rode into town on a white horse with a gun on his hip. People sized him up silently. He was "the stranger." The local people dressed him as such. "Plannin' to stay long in these parts, stranger?"

Sometimes, of course, he planned to fence the range so he could grow sheep. That meant trouble, a tangle in the society, new ways being brought into the territory. You knew there would be gunfire before the lights went up.

"The stranger" may be the most enduring figure ever produced by America. The first strangers rode ashore at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown and established a tradition that persists as vigorously today as in the time of King James I. Now, as then, the stranger remains a threat to the community.

* * *

Nowadays the stranger does not arrive by horse or rowboat. He is usually preceded by a real estate salesman and a moving man before riding in aboard a station wagon, packing not a six-gun or a blunderbuss, but a parcel of new-fangled ideas and customs that threaten the old ways.

Usually he speaks in a peculiar accent. Sometimes, as in New York, Miami and Los Angeles, he speaks in Spanish. But whenever he speaks, the stranger wherever he goes carries with him the threat of change, and for this reason can expect only a cool, suspicious reception at best, and possibly open hostility.

In this remote corner of Virginia, as in most U.S. communities, the established folks have a pejorative term for the infestation of strangers who have been moving into the country. A recent arrival is referred to as a "come here," to distinguish him from the long-term resident who is a "from here."

Around these parts the distinction between the "come here" and the "from here" is just as galling to



the new settlers. A letter in the current issue of *The Rappahannock Record* signed by Melvin Frame voices a poignant sorrow at the community's insistence on classifying him under the odious "come here" designation.

Frame declares that his forebears were "from here" and goes on to explain that he passed a long career in government employ and anticipated happy retirement on the ancestral soil. Having returned to his roots, however, he is afflicted with the abusive label of "just over McDonald's."

His letter makes the sensible point that invidious distinctions between "the stranger" and the permanent folk of the neighborhood are ridiculous since the only Americans anywhere who might justly assert they are "from here" are the Indians.

Logic has never had much to do, however, with this ancient and enduring friction between "from here" and "come here."

In most places nowadays, 30 years is almost forever, and people who have been living in the same place since the 1930s are apt to be regarded as relics of the Bronze Age. The traditions being defended against the threat of marauding strangers are often no more than 30 or 40 years old.

In this respect we are not so far from the cow towns of movie legend where the society threatened by the arriving stranger on horseback was a town nailed together three or four years before the action starts.

* * *

In a community like this part of Virginia, which predates Washington by some 150 years, the permanence appears to be a bit more than the Washington variety, but even here a good bit of the housing is 1950 split-level rather than log cabin or old plantation manse. Most of the people who established whatever tradition existed here in the beginning have long since sent their children outward to new lands where they began as strangers and changed the places they found.

Almost all of us do that. We are a nation of strangers, and our suspicion when we see ourselves riding into town for the first time may reflect nothing more than an uneasiness about our own impulse to change the world constantly.

New York Times Service

3 Who Heard the Call of the Apes

Women 'Primateologists' Recall Lures of Isolated Research in Remote Areas

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Isolated in her camp on the side of an inactive volcano in Rwanda, studying the mountain gorilla, Dian Fossey sometimes finds herself "dreaming about going into a supermarket and taking one of everything and stuffing it into a shopping cart."

Isolated in her camp in the tropical rain forests of Borneo, studying the orangutan, Birute Galdikas sometimes finds herself "justing over McDonald's."

Isolated in her camp near the shore of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania, studying the chimpanzee Jane Goodall sometimes finds herself wishing she had "someone to share my conversations with; someone to tell about how I'd seen a chimp using a tool, instead of just my African cook for whom it means nothing."

Isolated for years at a time in the wild — the real wild, not a resort condo in Wyoming — without heat, hot water or electricity. Women, sometimes completely alone, devoting their lives to studying the great apes. More than 20 years for Goodall; almost 14 years for Fossey; almost 10 for Galdikas.

Doesn't it make you want to go home? No. "Although I must admit," says Fossey, "that when you start dreaming about McDonald's burglar it's time for a break."

Goodall, Fossey and Galdikas were at Sweet Briar, a genteel liberal arts college for women near Lynchburg, Va., for a recent symposium.

Goodall the Star

Goodall, as always, was the star. "A living legend," said Galdikas.

Goodall, 47, has been studying the chimpanzee at the Gombe Stream Research Center for more than 20 years. A slight British woman with a maiden-aunt look that bakes a dry, sharp wit, she was the first of the primatologists to do long-term study in the wild and she hopes to stay there until she dies.

"When I first got to Tanzania the natives thought I was a spy for the colonial government, and the local chief insisted that natives go into the wild with me. Well, that was ghastly for me because I knew I had to be on my own and here I was saddled with these three men — the chief's son, the game ranger and a man carrying my haversack."

"So the first day I got word that there was a sighting of chimpanzees on a distant slope, and I wanted to go. The chief's son immediately left; he thought only a crazy woman would climb a slope to see chimpanzees, and he told his father that I was too mad to be a spy. Then the game ranger let me be because he couldn't take the long hours. Actually, the third man was wonderful, acting as my guide — but as soon as I could I got away from everyone."



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Dian Fossey and friend.

Her second husband died in October. Her teen-age son, whom she calls "Gruh," goes to boarding school in England.

Goodall on the image of chimpanzees as cute (albeit hairy) children: "I loathe it. You see the big smile — that's really a fear sign; they're not happy. People ought to know damn well by now that when they see a chimp with a hat on a bicycle, this isn't the way a chimp should perform."

The Old Lady'

Dian Fossey calls herself "The Old Lady." She's 49, and she isn't sure "how much longer" her Old Lady can keep climbing mountains after the gorillas."

She is a native Californian with a boisterous sense of humor. She was a physical therapist in Louisville when she told Louis Leakey of her desire to study the mountain gorilla, a species facing extinction.

Dr. Leakey said he was willing to raise grant money to send me to study, but he said I'd have to get my appendix out because there wouldn't be adequate surgical facilities in the wild if I had an appendicitis attack. I said, "Anything. Appendix. Ovaries. Anything. But I didn't have any money, so I had to fake appendicitis to get the insurance company to pay for it. Then there was a note waiting for me when I got home from Dr. Leakey, which said, 'It wasn't really necessary.'

Fossey said she had seen the "most appealing people on one side of the ocean, then you get them on the other side, at 10,000 feet on a

mountaintop in isolation, and in most cases you will see disintegration. Some people simply cannot adapt to isolation."

Though Fossey never cracked like that, she did sit alone in her first moments alone in her in Zaire. "I saw him driving over the hill in Zaire," she said of her driving over the hill in Zaire.

— my last link with civilization — and I had to hang onto my tent to keep from running after him. An African came up to me and asked me in Swahili, "Do you want water?" But I was nervous and I misunderstood him and thought he had said, "Do you want me to kill you?" I ran into my tent and zipped it up and didn't come out for hours."

She laughs about it now. And she laughs about what shocked her most upon her first return from the wild, after almost three years in isolation: "Long hair and beards. I went away and everyone had short hair and no beards. I came back and hair was everywhere. I couldn't believe what I saw. I was absolutely horrified."

Husband Left

Birute Galdikas (it's a Lithuanian name, but she was raised in Canada and studied at UCLA) went to Borneo with her husband, Rod Brindamour. They spent almost eight years in the wild and had a son, Bin, there.

But after 12 years of marriage her husband said to her, "I'm a grown man. I'm 30 years old. I have a doctorate. I've been here 7½ years and I don't have a penny to my name."

He is now her former husband — a computer programmer in Canada — and he and his new wife have custody of the boy.

"I feel I'm very lucky that Bin has a wonderful father and stepmother," Galdikas said. "I knew that Bin couldn't grow up in the jungle, that he needed playmates from his own culture."

She is nearly 35, and her mother still says to her, "Give it up. It's stupid. You'll never make a living at it. Come back and go to law school."

No way. "I don't know what qualities I have that make me able to do it," she said. "I'm a feminist, so it bothers me to say this, but I don't think women are really as good at being in the wild as men. I had these two girls come to my camp — I'd call them groupies actually — and they thought it would be so glamorous. Both cracked up in a month."

Galdikas had her moment of culture shock when she first came back to North America after three years in isolation — such complete isolation that "we could even miss World War III." She was amazed to find that in her absence, women's liberation had become such a strong movement. "I put on one of my favorite rock stations in L.A. and heard a woman disk jockey. Then, in the L.A. airport, I picked up a woman's magazine. I couldn't believe it — there was a male centerfold."

PEOPLE: *Glen Campbell Performs In High-Security Belfast*

Glen Campbell was reluctant, but decided to go ahead with plans to perform two sold-out concerts in Belfast. Belfast police patrolled Grosvenor Hall, which was secured with barbed wire. The country singer was so concerned, he refused to allow his fiancee, Tanya Tucker, to accompany him. But the mixed Protestant-Catholic crowd of 10,000 loved him, giving him a standing ovation for his closing bagpipe solo of "Amazing Grace." On Wednesday night, Campbell, 45, said his on-again-off-again romance with Tucker, 21, is over. She flew to London last weekend, Campbell said, and they reconciled. No wedding date has been set.

The former wife of "the great train robber," Ronald Biggs, has turned to Australia after an arranged re-matrimonial in Rio de Janeiro. She called Biggs "the biggest bludger in the world." He moves in a circle peopled by millionaires. He gives TV interviews for cash. Now I suppose he where make money from his book and ever film of the book that is being planned," Chairman Brent, 59, said. "He was accompanied by his son Kevin, 14, who Biggs realized is no longer had anything in common. "When we left Rio, Kevin was more interested in signing photographs than saying goodbye," he said.

A Toronto luncheon planned for Princess Margaret this summer has been scratched, but officials say it's not because of the controversy that was generated by its prior date. The luncheon, tentatively set for July 7 by the Metropolitan Toronto council, was canceled because Queen Mother Elizabeth's departure from Toronto is planned for the same time, according to A.G. O'Donnell, spokesman for the Ontario government. A.G. O'Donnell, 46, said \$62,500, the cost of the luncheon, complained that it would cost taxpayers about \$50,000. The Queen Mother's plane, which was more interested in signing photographs than saying goodbye," he said.

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Actor Tony Curtis and Sora Khashoggi, who is suing her husband for \$100 million, are to meet in New York. The couple who separated for the two to meet in New York, Marvin Mitchel, son, who is usually more active than Curtis and is representing Khashoggi in her divorce suit.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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